Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2. SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873. NO. 34.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday,

AT SAUCELITO, . . MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

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SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or $2.50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one time, $1.00, or $2.50 per month.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, January 25th

ORGANIZED EXTORTIONS.

The danger to business, to intercourse, between persons and associations, to freedom itself in many if not most of its interests and enjoyments, which great and powerful incorporations threaten in this country, is of a character to make every considerate man feel the necessity of a check upon them. Money, in the possession, or at the command of individuals, is of itself a sufficient agent of power. When the possessors, or controllers of large amounts associate, incorporate, and seize hold of important interests in which the great body of the people is largely concerned, the power of money and its selfish and unprincipled use are quite sure to be made manifest. Add to this the fact that Government recklessly grants charters with almost unlimited powers, and one who knows something of human nature will not be surprised at the unprincipled actions of those thus licensed to act the part of Shylocks and impudent extortioners. The agents of these moneyed institutions, whether owners of stock, or only the tyrannical fingers of the company's merciless greed, at once assume all the arrogance, and exercise all the domineering impudence of freshly-made aristocrats, and assume airs and importance which become them as much as would the crown and robes of Queen Victoria, or the unkempt head and unwashed limbs of "Shack-Nasty Jim."

Much has been said and written in complaints or denunciation of the practices and extortions, carelessness and disregard of the rights, and even lives of the public, as shown by the directories of our railroad companies. By bribery of members of Congress, franchises are obtained, with immense gifts of land, and loan of money on the credit of the Nation, to aid in the construction of railroads. The roads are built by contracts made with themselves, the incorporators acting as contractors under another incorporation; the land is obtained and secured, the road is constructed at a figure which covers its entire value when completed, is mortgaged at its full estimate, and Government, which has given all, the credit and lands of the Nation—which are the credit and lands of the people—is pacificated with a second mortgage, which is utterly worthless, but itself is held to pay interest on the bonds, and finally to redeem them, getting nothing in return, while the mortgagees own the lands and the railroads.

This is bad enough, but it is not the worst of incorporate rascalities after all, since the National Treasury is able to stand the pressure, and the life of the Nation is perpetual. Institutions have been chartered and incorporated, and their works constructed, not at Government expense, it is true, but with such slight restraints upon the greed and tyrannical tendencies of money-grabbers, that they, or some of them, at least, are allowed to literally perpetrate outrages, violations of contracts, agreements, and the rights and interests of the people, that in absolute Russia would not be politic nor safe for even the Czar to do. Our telegraph companies, or at least one, the "Western Union," has become the grand tyrant of the country, that manages to grow richer upon dividends declared upon fictitious values and costs, through charges for despatches, outrageous; exorbitant and extortionate; ann with "cheek" and impudence enough in its dealings to disgust every decent mind in the Nation. Is such a tyranny to be allowed continuance?

Is it not a shame to the Government that it allows such outrageous abuses of its bounty, of the rights of the people who have instituted it for their protection, who have generously supported it with their treasure and their blood, and without whose support it is nothing? Congress grants franchises, and under the authority thus given, or claimed, the people are made the victims of conscienceless rascals and arrogant agents of the power given by Congressmen, through which their constituency are sought to be made, enforced helots or coolies, to be robbed and outraged in their business, without remedy. There must be a check to, and a remedy for these wrongs, and if the Government does not find and apply a corrective, the people will.

THE PROTECTION OF THE NATION.

An address by Commodore Maury, published in the *Farmers' Advocate*, of Jackson, Tennessee, presents many suggestions worthy of attentive and favorable consideration. He charges that our naval cruisers abroad are but yachting expeditions, making needless parades of power, squandering millions, and returning not one cent; and that our lavish expenditure for marine forts gives no adequate defence against modern means of aggression. Open-air forts that can be improvised, and torpedoes that can be sunk when wanted, are better protection, and it would save the Nation many millions a year if it would abandon the present system. Similar ideas were, no doubt, current at Washington, and contributed to the passage of the bill abolishing the expensive titles of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in our Navy.

If war should come, while our Navy is small by means of artillery and torpedoes on land our coast would be quickly prepared for defence. Take the money thus saved from the Navy, employ it in making interior railways and canals, for instant concentration of men and munitions at any threatened point, thus encouraging agriculture, increasing taxable wealth, and elevating the people, by making them happy and prosperous above any peoples that can be brought against us. In Prussia the railways are under control of Government. This enabled Van Moltke to strike quick and decisive blows unknown to the history of war. In fifteen days he massed against the point of aggression six hundred thousand men, with the desired number of horses and artillery. In one hundred and eighty days he fought seven pitched battles and one hundred and fifty-six engagements. He captured twenty-six casemented forts, with six thousand guns. Without grand trunk lines of railways under absolute Government control, this marvel of conquest, this instant conversion of defence into aggression could not have been accomplished.

Our own history tells the tale. From Bull Run to Malvern Hill was nearly twelve months. Not one pitched battle was fought and won by the Northern armies—no fortress taken! Have we not experience of the power and selfishness of railway corporations in time of wars to head off the Government by buying up forage and cornering and crippling the army?

Let our Government take warning. Let it do something for internal improvement instead of for outside parade. Let it construct grand lines of highway railways and canals, Reduce the Army and Navy expenses to before the war scale, and it will have a saving of forty millions a year to be applied to such purposes; not only without affecting the efficiency of the Army and Navy for their legitimate purpose, but he maintains that the effective power of the country for offence and defence will be greatly increased.

We vote millions to protect and encourage foreign commerce by sea, and not a dollar to help home commerce by land. Yet the declared value of this commerce in American ships in 1871 was $344,000,000, while the tolls paid to railways alone exceeds them by thirty-three per cent.; and the declared value of the internal commerce by these railways is forty times more than all our foreign commerce put together. The Commodore refers to the dangerous power and the tyrannical abuse of it by the railways of the United States, now being consolidated as a menace to the Republic. He contends that the oppression of exorbitant wayfares is a tyrannical exaction against agriculture that calls for Congressional interference, under the Constitutional power to regulate commerce among the States.

THE all-absorbing subject occupying the attention of the press of California is the Postal Telegraph bill and the action of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The *Alta California*, on the introduction of the bill, rendered it full support, which gave offence to the great monopoly, and resulted in cutting the *Alta* off from the use of their wires, under the pretence that that paper was dilatory in settling its bills. All of our readers know that it was but a pretence used to endeavor to crush that journal for its advocacy of the Postal Telegraph. The exercise of such high-handed power only proves the necessity of the Government having control of the power that is so badly abused by an irresponsible corporation.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "HERALD."

The Shade Tree Law.

EDITOR SAUCELITO HERALD: I read with a great deal of interest your article of January 11th, headed (I believe) "The Defects of the Shade Tree Law." I supposed it would really point out the defects of that law, and thus suggest some practical mode of accomplishing its object. This, however, the article failed to do.

It is not necessary for me to assume the position that the law in question is a model or perfect enactment for the purpose of encouraging the planting of shade trees in this State, or that the Legislature in passing it did all it could or might properly have done in the premises. But I do say that in my opinion, as far as it goes, that law is unobjectionable, and if judiciously availed of and put in force in every county in this State, would, in a few years, benefit California to the extent of millions of dollars, and a thousand-fold more than the amount of any public expenditure it would create. An examination of its provisions will convince anyone of that fact.

The truth is, however, that your criticism should fall, not upon that law, but upon our people generally, our County Boards of Supervisors and our agricultural societies. This law is only another demonstration of the proposition that "it is slow work to attempt to legislate a people into a higher position." Example, education and agitation can accomplish such results far more rapidly and effectually, and then, if not already existing, legislation, to enable the people to secure their wishes, is sure to follow. But in nearly all countries, when occasionally enlightened and public spirited men get into the Legislatures, some of the laws they enact are often far in advance of public sentiment, in which case they are either afterward repealed through the agitation or quiet manœuvres of those whose interests they conflict with, or are allowed to remain dead letters on the Statute Book because no one puts them in force.

I am perfectly familiar with the history of the Shade Tree Law. It was at my suggestion that the original bill was drafted by Senator Robinson, of Alameda. So little interest was then taken in the planting of shade trees, that the bill was made a standing joke in the Senate and constantly postponed or thrown into "unfinished business" by adjournment whenever it came up. Being connected with an influential newspaper at the time, I wrote strongly in favor of some legislation to secure the object of the bill, and referred to the precedents of similar Legislatures in the States. Finally, Senator Belden, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had the bill referred to his Committee, and reported the present law as a substitute, abandoned joking and made a good, sensible argument in its favor, and secured its passage. He said, in effect, that he had made it a harmless law, one entirely under the control of the Supervisors of each county, so that they could adopt its provisions only *when public sentiment was prepared for and demanded it*. he had taken all the chances for speculation (like the *morus multicaulis* planting operations) out of it, and that, wisely administered, it might be the means of producing great benefits in those parts of the State naturally destitute of timber, where the rain-fall is slight, the Summer heat great, the roads dusty, and the whole appearance of the country uninviting—all of which is true.

Now I say that the Legislature, in passing that law, acted far in advance of public opinion. Many of its members thought so, and only permitted its passage because the law was not self-operative, but would have no effect until called for by the people. Those who really favored the principle of the law, said: "Let those districts that want it have it; where they don't want it, it will not affect them." And so it passed because considered harmless and safe. Well, it has remained upon the Statute Book for several years, a standing appeal to the people to adopt its beneficial provisions. Very few of the counties have availed themselves of it. I believe that, in fact, the Supervisors of most of the counties were, until recently, unaware of its existence. The County and District Agricultural Societies have also generally ignored it. It is only during the past few months that any State Officers have called the attention of the public to the fact that there is such a law, and urged that it be made operative. At any time, if the farmers and tax-payers of any county would stir the subject and petition the Supervisors to make the law operative in their county, it could have been done. But what is nobody's business, nobody is apt to attend to.

Senator Betge did attempt to have an office with a big salary created to attend to shade and timber tree planting; but the salary and other expenses proposed, and the utter lack of interest in the subject killed that bill also. The people, as represented in the Legislature, did not take interest enough in the subject of tree planting to pay a cent to encourage it. There was not even a substitute or amendment to his bill proposed, that I am aware of, excepting some reference to the subject, I believe, in connection with the Agricultural College Branch of the State University.

The recent circular from the State Board of Agriculture has resulted in the publication of the law in many of the interior papers, and nearly all have commented favorably upon the subject, and perhaps three or four have urged the Supervisors of their counties to make the law operative. This is so much accomplished. But I am not aware of any agricultural society uniting in a petition for that purpose to the Supervisors of their county, though they never fail to apply to the Legislature for purses to encourage horse racing at their fairs? At the same time I am not aware that any serious objection has ever been urged to any of its provisions.

What is now to be done is, for the newspapers of the interior to endeavor to develop a public opinion in favor of putting the law into operation and the encouragement of tree planting along the public roads. When that is successfully accomplished, we may be able to go a step further and procure legislation for the preservation of timber and its planting on a large scale where it does not exist, as has been done in the States. Whether the exemption of tree plantations from taxation can be done under our Constitution as it stands, is a question. Probably not. But I return to my main proposition, i. e., that the present law is good as far as it goes, and will accomplish a great deal that is very desirable, if enforced, and that the defect is in an undeveloped public opinion among our people. They are so absorbed in the present that they do little or nothing that aims only at accomplishing something useful in the future. This is not the only case in which they practically deny that they owe anything to posterity. Numerous other cases of a refusal to follow the wise examples of other States in the adoption of useful legislation might be cited, but it is more important to take hold of the case in hand and do what this one instance of wise legislation fortunately puts within our power, and this is the season for action.

CHARLES S. CAPP.

San Francisco, Jan. 15th, 1873.

[We shall make some editorial remarks on this next week.—ED. HERALD.]

Largest Telescope in the World.

An American telescope is now being constructed in Massachusetts, the object glass of which is 27½ inches in diameter. It is intended for an observatory, to be located on some summit of the Rocky mountain range, where the pure atmosphere will render its great power the means of wonderful discoveries in astronomy. The construction of this large glass has required months of the most skillful and careful labor, and the lens is considered so valuable that a fireproof safe was built for its protection, in which it is deposited at night. This telescope will be the largest refractor in the world, and is one of the five most powerful, four of which are in the United States.

A FIRST RATE WITNESS.—A Western paper tells a good story that is worth rehearsing. A minister called, by direction at a farm house. He was received by a buxom young woman engaged in house work. "Who are the parties to be married?" "I will call John." She sounded a tin horn, and John came in from his work. "Now you can go on, sir." "It is customary, Miss, to have a witness." She went into the next room, and brought forth a cradle, with a bouncing baby, and silently referred him to it with a movement of her hand. The man of prayer "saw the point," and proceeded with the ceremony.

A LAW is now in effect in Illinois by which a habitual drunkard is tried by a jury. If guilty a guardian is appointed who takes charge of his property, and he is legally debarred from doing business. A similar law has worked well in France, without any objections; and nearer home it might have a salutary influence.

THE difference between a mistake and a blunder is thus admirably given by Josh Billings: When a man takes a new umbralla in place of his old one, it is of course a mistake. But when he takes an old one in place of his new umbralla, it is a blunder.

THE Mansard bonnet is declared a nuisance in the lecture room, and in some public halls a rule is adopted requiring ladies to leave their Mansard at home.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNGENTLEMANLY CONDUCT.—On Sunday last a Police Court shyster with two of his intimate companions, came over here, and in their rambles along the hills accosted several young city ladies in an insulting manner. The ladies resented the insult with some sharp remarks and continued on their way. The shyster concluded that it was best to leave that part of Saucelito, and with his friends came to the landing and hired a boat for a sail. They were out until the hour arrived for the *Princess* to leave on her last trip, when the scamps thought of getting aboard and cheating the boatman. In this they also found themselves mistaken, and rather than be detained over night, and take the consequences of what might happen, the two concluded to settle with the Captain.

THE WEATHER.—During the past week Saucelito and vicinity has been blessed with unusual lovely weather, bright sunshine from morning to evening. The auspicious season afforded an opportunity to many of our friends across the bay to come over here and wander about the groves and grottoes on the hills, picking ferns and flowers to their heart's content. Should the delightful weather continue favorable until Sunday another large delegation may be expected.

WATER WORKS.—The pipe of the Santa Rosa Cañon Water Works is on the ground, and about one half of the distance is finished. Within another week, fresh water will be running through it to the shores of the bay, distributing its abundandt supply to the villas on the hills, and with sufficient force from the elevated springs, to make it with the proper appliances, (of hose &c.,) a complete protection in case of fire.

THE S. F. AND N. P. RAILROAD.—We learn that Mr. Peter Donahue has purchased the road and the steamers connecting with it, from the Central Pacific Company. The line of road extends to Cloverdale, and we believe it is Mr. Donahue's intention to extend it further North. We could hear nothing regarding the prospect of building toward Saucelito.

THE RAILROAD.—The surveys at Strawberry Point, have been nearly completed, and as soon as the right of way to three more pieces of ground are secured, work will be commenced in earnest. One of the directors stated this week, that in the course of a month at least, five hundred men would be at work on the line of the road.

STATE TAXES.—County Treasurer Stilwell left for Sacramento yesterday, to pay into the State Treasury an instalment on the taxes due from our county to the State, amounting to about $35,000. This money is taken out of circulation to lay idle in the State vaults.

OFF FOR THE WAR.—Two companies of Infantry numbering one hundred and twenty-five men, left Angel Island this week on their way to fight the Modocs up North.

NEW POST MASTER.—J. S. Belfrude has been appointed Postmaster of Saucelito vice T. Snell. The new appointee assumes charge at the end of this quarter.

ALL SETTLED.—The conference of Engineers who were appointed to decide disputed boundaries, have agreed, and the matter is amicably settled.

IDENTIFIED.—The party who committed suicide at Olema, last week, was identified as Peter Johnson, formerly a saloon keeper in San Francisco.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.—Tomorrow, the Rev. Father Birmingham will celebrate mass in our town.

Powerful Arguments—Prompt Change of Mind of a Ticket Agent.

A few days ago a tall, rough-looking mountaineer entered the Kansas Pacific railroad ticket office at Denver, and, through mistake, purchased a ticket for New York via the Kansas Pacific line, when he desired to go over the Union Pacific. He did not discover this fact until after the ticket had been paid for, and on asking the agent to change it, the agent refused to do so.

"You won't change this ticket then; won't you?"

"No, sir," replied the agent; "you have your ticket and I have the money for it, and if you want a ticket over the other route, you will have to pay for it."

Very quietly the stranger twisted his ticket into a small roll; very serenely he drew from under his right coat tail a six-shooter about the dimensions of a mountain howitzer; coolly and deliberately he stuck the twisted ticket into the muzzle of that six-shooter, and sticking the ugly-looking thing through the little square window of the ticket office, and almost in the agent's face, and speaking in a tone that left no doubt of his determination, said:

"Stranger, thar's that ticket: take it yourself and change it, or by G—d I'll blow it clean through you."

The ticket was changed immediately, and without any more words from the agent, and the mountaineer walked away, saying: "I jest thought I could induce him to change his mind a little."

A LONG WORD.—Attention has recently been called to the special advantage which the Germans derive in international telegraphy from the fact of their language lending itself almost indefinitely to the use of compound words. Thus what in English what we should call the "Rhine and Neckar Steam Navigation Company," could only be described in French by "Compagnie de la Navigation par bateaux a vapeur sur le Rhin et le Neckar," while the Germans, summing up the title in one single word, would say, "Rheinneckardampfschiffahrtgesellschaft!"

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—The "Epizoot" is coming this way, sure as shooting this time. It's at Oakland now.

—Mrs. Mary Keefe, who disappeared in a mysterious manner from Oakland several days ago, has been found in this city.

William M. States has commenced suit against Agatha States for divorce, on the ground of desertion. Mrs. States separated from her husband in New York some years ago.

George Revers entered the house of Mrs. O. Miller on Wednesday, in a burglarious manner, and while there purloined a quantity of jewelry. He will appear before the next Grand Jury on a charge of house-breaking. Bail fixed in the sum of $2,000.

—Fifteen men were engaged yesterday at Woodward's Gardens, arranging the gas-pipes so that the monster balloon to be used in the ascension of the new aeronauts can be inflated rapidly and quickly.

—On Wednesday night a sailor under the influence of liquor got into a quarrel on the water front, and called on the doctor. The wound was in the groin, and the knife and man that inflicted it have disappeared.

—Tenedo, a Japanese, got his "mad" up on Wednesday night and assaulted a countryman named Yammon nouchi. Ichimata and Wangenuri testified against him, and Tenedo now lies in cell No. 3 of the City Prison, preparatory to shifting his quarters to Col. McKenzie's hotel on Broadway street.

—John Vatalch, a resident of Vallejo, states that his pocket was picked in this city, on Saturday night last, and a purse containing $330 taken from him. He thinks the act was committed while he was looking at one of the figures who nightly makes a display of himself on Kearny street.

—Abe Warner, the proprietor of the North Beach Menagerie, was bitten by a monkey a few days ago. The wound caused erysipelas to set in, and for a time it was thought that monkey-bite would be the death of him, but he is now out of danger and in a fair way to recover.

—If there is any one thing that our police can do better than to hunt down forgers, it is to snatch drunken men and women and land them in the calaboose. Every day the Police Magistrate is called upon to look severe and say something to the bacchanals which they consider unkind; but he has to do it just because our officers will persist in taking charge of those fellows who get too drunk to look out for themselves.

—On Thursday morning a female was presented to the Police Court, on a charge of assault and battery, for whipping a barkeeper. It appears that she was looking around for her dear hubby, who has a habit of dividing his love between his wife and his lager. She discovered him in in a saloon, and drawing her cowhide went for his shoulders like an angry schoolmam for a youthful pupil; but hubby was up to snuff, and managed to get away from the cutting lash. The bar-keeper laughed and suggested to the irritated female to go, whereupon she obeyed his injunction and went for him, giving him a stinging cut across the shoulders. A handy policeman escorted her to the calaboose, where she was given time and opportunity to cool off. The Police Magistrate will soothe and mollify her this morning by means of a fine.

—On Thursday morning a man visited the residence of Dr. Hammond, on Mission street, and in a voice freighted with anxiety, asked for the doctor. Upon being informed that he was absent the man became greatly excited, declaring that he was the editor of the Telegraph Organ, and had been writing lies in its defence until they had gone back on his stomach and caused him to swell up like a toad. He felt that he could not live but a few moments unless he was relieved by the doctor, and his screams for help caused a crowd of some two hundred persons to assemble. They soon convinced the fellow of his mistake, that if he was really the editor of the Organ he would live to learn to hate himself for his meanness. When this was done he departed, saying that he had to do some dirty work for the *Evening Sewer*.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

—Thirty-two recruits from Sacramento and Benicia went to the Modoc war on the 23d.

—The epizootic in Nevada appears to be a milder type than that lately prevalent in the East.

—The Undine Boat Club of Sacramento gave their third annual ball on the evening of the 23d. It was a most recherché affair.

—Says a despatch from Reno, January 23d: A company of cavalry from Camp Halleck, which has been encamped here two days, left this morning, en route for the seat of the Modoc war.

—A Sacramento despatch, of January 23d, says: The Treasurer of Tulare county paid into the State Treasury to-day $21,023; the Treasurer of Monterey, $51,692, the Treasurer of Mendocino, $25,743.

—The trial of T. L. Gulnean, proprietor of the Arcade Hotel, Sacramento, charged with violating the Sunday law, has resulted to-day in a verdict of acquittal. This is regarded as a victory by the opponents of the law.

—Says a Ploche despatch of the 23d: Yesterday afternoon, a miner, named Alfred Williams, was struck on the head by a falling rock while working in the Empire mine, receiving such injuries that he died shortly afterward.

—Says a Eureka despatch of the 22d: Wm. Crawford, alias Russian Bill, died last evening, at about six o'clock, from inflammation of the bowels caused by the knife wound in the abdomen inflicted by George Brown, a few days ago.

—Says a Sacramento despatch of the 23d: A fire took place this morning in the paint and oil store of J. L. Chadderdon. The efficiency of the Paid Fire Department was fully demonstrated, as the destruction of one of the finest blocks in the city was undoubtedly prevented by their efforts.

—A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the paint and oil store of J. L. Chadderdon, Second and K streets, Sacramento, doing $10,000 damage. The establishment of Calvin, painter; Parker, jeweller, and Walt, druggist, suffered slightly. The Building owned by Pratt was injured extensively.

—Says a Los Angeles despatch of the 23d: The jury in the case of the People vs. The Proprietors of the Bella Union Hotel, for violation of Sunday law, after deliberation, wanted to bring in a verdict of "Guilty," but thought that the defendants' committed no crime. They were unable to agree on a verdict, and were discharged.

—Says a despatch from Santa Barbara, January 22d: A Harbor meeting was held at the Shaw House, last night. There was a large attendance, John P. Stearns was Chairman. J. A. Johnson, O. L. Abbott and O. E. Huse were appointed a committee to memorialize Congress to secure an appropriation for deepening the Estero and making an inland harbor, at a cost of $100,000. Deep interest is felt in the matter.

—Says a despatch from Virginia, January 23d: A man named Spencer last night shot his wife, from whom he had been separated for some time, Mrs. Spencer supporting herself by keeping a boarding-house at Mariposa Mill. Spencer fired through a partly-open door, while his wife was sitting at the supper-table in company with her mother and boarders. The shot took effect in the head, and will probably be fatal. Spencer is in the County Jail, to await the result of the wound and the action of the Grand Jury.

—Says a special despatch from Wadsworth, Nev., January 23d: A German named Fred. Martin, while attempting to get on the Eastern-bound freight train at this station, was thrown under the wheels, crushing his left leg and right arm. He was badly cut about the head. He was sent to the County Hospital at Reno. Dr. Berkeman, of that place, came down on a special mission to meet and render the injured man medical aid.

FOND MOTHER, at the Militia barracks—"How well our Joe do it, don't he? Look! I believe he'll be a General some day!" Father—"Shouldn't wonder at all, my dear! Why, I've heered as Field Marshal the great Dook of Wellington his self was only a Irishman once!"

FRUIT GARDENING.—In the *Country Gentleman* are some suggestions to those who cultivate fruits. Pear trees that have been judiciously summer pruned will require some little in the early months. By far too heavy branches are left on most trees. When the tree is in leaf, the one branch smothers out the other, and, remembering what we have already said about the value of healthy leaves, few arrive at that perfection necessary to perfect the best fruit. Therefore, prune out enough of the weaker ones to give the rest every chance to develop their leaves to the fullest extent. Also prune so as to assist the plant to a conical form, as this enables the light to act better on all parts of the tree leaves. If trees have been neglected, in pruning too severely to get them to this shape, the result will be to make them throw out shoots still more vigorously from near the parts cut away. When these shoot in Spring, pull them out while young with the finger and thumb. The current of sap will flow strongly into the shoots left, and the ratio of growth will in the end be nearly equal through all the branches. The flow of sap through a tree is nearly like that of water through an uneven country. A very little obstruction will turn the course, but once started soon becomes as great a stream in the new as in the old channel. Apple trees have a habit, when old, of pushing out sappy shoots along the main branches. These should be cut away in addition to a simple thinning as recommended for the pear. Dwarf apples and dwarf pears should be examined now to see what the borer is doing for them. This is the time when they do the most destruction, as they are boring down into the stems for Winter protection. A cut with a jack-knife up and down the stems so as to avoid girdling as much as possible is the most certain destruction. This, in Spring, before the parent insect begins to work, if oiled paper, or rather tarred paper, be put about the stem near the ground they can be kept out. It is strange that with as little time as borer hunting takes, so many thousand trees should be allowed to die from their attacks every year.

Our life is but a Winter's day,
Some only breakfast, and away,
Others to dinner stay,
And are full fed.
The oldest man but sups,
And goes to bed;
Large be his debt?
That lingers out the day,
He that goes soonest
Has the least to pay.

NOW READY!

THE

ALTA CALIFORNIA

ALMANAC

FOR

1878.

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Oregon Statistics.

Officials—Federal Administration, Generals, Admirals and Supreme Court, Congress. State Administration, Supreme and District Courts; State Boards; Legislature; State Military Department.

Pacific Slope Statistics.

Postage Rates—Domestic and Foreign.

Post Offices with Counties and Postmasters, in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico Alaska, Arizona and British Columbia.

Railroads on the Pacific Slope with Lengths and Terminal Points.

Santa Barbara as a Sanitarium.

San Diego as a Sanitarium.

Telegraphic Charges.

Territorial Statistics—Alaska; Arizona; Idaho; Montana; Utah; Washington.

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NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, on moderate terms, with perfect title.

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TABLE OF DISTANCES
From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	3¾
" San Rafael	12½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

Saucelito Land and Ferry Company.—Location of Works and Property, Marin County, State of California.—Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of an assessment levied on the seventeenth (17th) day of December, A D 1872, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificate.	No. Shares.	Amt.
Bartlett W S, Trustee	187	33	$324 00
Cobb H A	72	200	1800 00
Cobb H A	132	200	1200 00
Cobb H A	142	68	672 00
Cobb H A	155	40	240 00
Cobb H A	156	40	240 00
Cobb H A	176	60	360 00
Currey John	16	150	900 00
Currey John	157	8½	51 00
Currey John	134	36	216 00
Cazneau Thos N	15	300	1800 00
Cazneau Thos N	96	75	450 00
Decker Peter	178	196	1176 00
Easterby A Y	151	3	18 00
Hitchcock C M	10	300	1800 00
Hitchcock C M	140	9½	57 00
Hitchcock C M	150	14	84 00
MacCrellish F	23	300	1800 00
MacCrellish F	141	20	120 00
MacCrellish F	159	14½	87 00
Montagnie J E de la	151	½	3 00
Montagnie J E de la	71	50	300 00
Montagnie J E de la	113	12½	75 00
Montagnie J E de la	160	4	18 00
Montagnie J E de la	174	77	462 00
Uhler J Clem, Trustee	183	100	600 00
Uhler J Clem, Trustee	185	100	600 00
Woodward W A	178	400	2400 00
Whelan Patrick	69	60	360 00
Whelan Patrick	92	15	90 00
Whelan Patrick	130	80	480 00
Whelan Patrick	149	7	42 00
Woods F H (pledged)	70	250	1500 00

And in accordance with the law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the seventeenth (17th) day of December, A D 1872, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the salesroom of Maurice Dore & Co., No. 327 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on **Thursday, the Sixth (6th) day of February, A D 1873**, at the hour of one (1) o'clock P M of that day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4, Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. Ja25 1d

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Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat,

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THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING Rety's Restaurant. Apply to H. A. COBB, au3 President, S. L. & F. Co.

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AND

CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH

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LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO. I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

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SMONEY TO BORROW ERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 6 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of vines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.

FARM OWNERS wishing to SELL their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready moneys to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. P. WHITMAN, 315 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

Coolie Strike in New York.

THE Rochester *Journal* says, They have a Coolie strike at the Beaver Falls (Pa.) cutlery works, the first arrangement of the kind, we belive, known to the country. We mentioned some time since that many of the white workmen at the establishment had left it, not because the Chinamen had been given work, but because all the skilled labor had been placed in the hands of the invaders, leaving the cheap work for the others. The first batch of Chinamen, seventy-five in all, was brought over in June of last year. They were immediately set to work, that number of white men being discharged. They were paid seventy-five cents a day, gold, each. They were industrious and performed the work allotted to them in a most skillful manner, and the company were so thoroughly satisfied with the result that they resolved to import another batch. The second instalment of cheap labor, sixty-nine in number, arrived on the first day of December, 1872, and these though not less clever workmen than the former, were paid but sixty cents per day in gold. This last invoice of almond-eyed gentlemen soon learned that there was a difference in wages paid to respective gangs, and considering that one Joss worshipper was as good as another, a delegation called upon the superintendant and requested that he would give them a lift in their wages. The request was refused under the fear that, if granted, there would be still further demands. Therefupon they struck, and, says a Herald correspondent, "they are wandering about the neighborhood of the works with their hands in their loose trowsers pockets, turning a deaf ear to the arguments of their happy high-priced countrymen, and equally indifferent to threats or expostulations. They want more 'payee' and won't return to work again until the company signify their willingness to comply with their demands. It is an amusing strike, but an instructive one. Having lost the white skilled laborers, the company are entirely at the mercy of the Mongolians, who, it is fair to presume, will not be slow to discover and improve the situation." The fact shows that as the Chinamen become Americanized they will learn to look out for their own interests and that, possibly, in time they will reach that point of pride which will not permit them to work for less wages than others or to be the means of misfortune to their brethren in the same line of labor. Why should not the white workmen or the country take this view of the Chinese problem and hasten to convert the invaders to their own way of thinking?

Pen vs. Pencil.

The power of the pen is an adage. An untimely incident in Jersey City, on New Year's last, illustrates the power of the pencil, which is the distinctive weapon of the reporter. On New Year's evening William Lautier, hastening home, fell on the pavement backward, and the flesh near the shoulder blade was penetrated by the point of a well sharpened lead pencil, which stood upright imbedded in the hard encrusted snow. The pointed wooden dagger pierced through his two coats, underclothing, and then through the whole body, coming slightly out—the end—in his breast, near the armpit. He ate his supper, and did not feel much pain until two hours later, though he thought he felt a little sore. He went back to the engine house, and there and then he said he thought he had broken a bone in his fall. His coats were stripped off, and then his friends saw the sharp point of the pencil, protruding slightly, the other and unsharpened end being turbeded in his back. All who saw the sight was astonished, as well they might be. The friends had to take pinchers, and cut and slash at the flesh before they could get a good hold of the pencil so as to pull it out. The job of extracting it was difficult. Lautier now lies at home, weak in condition, though he will recover. This must be set down as the most remarkable case of stabbing, and of "penciling by the way," on record.

Prehistoric Fabrics.

It has long been a question with ethnologists whether the prehistoric men of America were acquainted with the manufacture and use of textile fabrics, but the question is now settled affirmatively. The Smithsonian Institution has just received a copper ax taken from an Indian mound in Illinois, which tells the story. The ax was evidently wrapped in some fabric, since the oxydation of this copper, which penetrated the interstices of the cloth, has made distinctly traceable the longitudinal and transverse fibers of which it was woven.

The ax also proves that the art of melting and casting of metals was not known at the time it was made, and that they were hammered into the shape of the various utensils required. Oxydation has brought out distinctly the strie of the metals, which would not have appeared had the implement been cast.

Relics such as this represents the bronze age of American prehistoric civilization, bronze itself, as a prehistoric metal, being known only among the antiquities of Central and South America. There is every reason to believe, notwithstanding the immense number of prehistoric copper implements found as far east as Massachusetts and as far south as Louisiana, that the material of which they are formed was all obtained from the Lake Superior region, where there are still evident traces of the excavation of copper on a large scale.

Rather Mixed.

From the Lawrence, Kansas, Journal.

There is a family in this city which is believed to be the worst mixed up organization now in existence. And this is how it happened. The father separated from his wife several years ago, in an Eastern State, and came to Kansas. The wife followed her ex-husband here, and settled near him. The son of this couple parted from his wife, and the latter left with the child born of this marriage. She subsequently married again, and the second husband died, leaving her a widow. Not long since the old man married this lady (his son's former wife) and brought her home, with her child hereinbefore mentioned. As the matter now stands, the old gentleman is now step-father to his grandson; the son's former wife is his step-mother, and his own son is his step-brother, and the old man's wife is his daughter-in-law, and—and—but the thing is getting so tangled that we shall have to give it up till we get time to figure on it.

ARCHDEACON Dennison, the English churchman, who said any one who encouraged discontent among the farm laborers ought to be ducked in a horse pond, has met with a sort of poetic justice. A number of his parishioners have pelted him with eggs not suitable for puddings, and a number of horse ponds will be necessary to restore the cleanliness of his clothes.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE Pecan tree will grow in California; the hickory is less thrifty. Their wood is much alike. The pecan nut is more valuable than the hickory, but it is much longer in coming into profitable bearing. The New Orleans people find that when the pecan is grafted on the hickory, it bears fruit in half the time. Hickory trees seem to thrive here in their young growth, and the idea may be a good one, to use it as a mother plant for the pecan tree. For handles and spokes it is said to answer equally well.

A NEW theory about borers of fruit trees is broached in the *California Agriculturist*. It has been remarked by the *Alta* that we commit a grave error when we trim away the lower branches, as they do East. The effect is, to expose the stem to destructive sunstroke upon the bark. Now it is found that this invites the borer, who never deposits his eggs where the bark is shaved. We are glad to record this additional testimony against the practice which we have heretofore condemned.

COTTON ON ALKALI LANDS.—P. A. Stine has samples of cotton from all the fields in our great alluvial valleys, where it was planted in 1872. He says the fibre is that all samples are good, but the cotton grown where the soil is impregnated with the most alkali is in every case the best. The staple is longer and finer, and the crop matured earlier, and yielded more than on richer lands. The very best crop was raised on land so alkaline as to be unfit for general agriculture.

TREE PLANTING.—It is officially stated that eleven millions of trees were planted in Nebraska in 1872. It is also stated that, owing to the influence of tree planting during a few years past, the climate of some sections has undergone a marked change. Where long Summer droughts used to be so destructive, now rather more moisture falls than is quite acceptable.

DEEP ploughing is so universally conceded in other countries, to be the perfection of farming, that it will surprise the agricultural world to learn that it is beginning to be condemned by good authorities in California as entirely unsuited to our climate. The rule recommended is to plough as shallow as you can to sufficiently cover your seed, also our long eight months of Summer drought is sure to dry you out and shorten your crops.

FATTENING STOCK.—There appears no room for questioning the fact that an animal fattened quickly makes finer eating, than an animal which has been fattened slowly, or which has remained fat for some time. The meat in such cases is sweeter and juicier, but whether it possesses any more nutriment, is not quite so clear. There are many people who have had the privilege of partaking of the flesh of prize animals, which have been maintained in high condition for a long time, and they have generally reported it, as hard and tough, and probably they did not judge it as harshly as they would have done had they purchased the same "cut" from the nearest butcher's stall.

Aside from the matter of quality, there is a question of economy which is well worth considering. An animal requires a certain amount of feed, daily, to sustain life and supply heat and waste of tissues. It is only the excess of food over these requirements of nature, which goes to make fat or increase flesh. A great deal more food will be required to make one hundred pounds increase in the weight of an animal, if thirty days are taken for it, than if the feeding operations are confined to twenty days, and so on. There is where many make a grave mistake. Animals in course of preparation for market, should not be stinted in food. They should be fed on all they will eat and assimilate in a given time. The money in feeding is all made by "forcing" animals to the utmost, whenever their preparations for the shambles is once undertaken.—*Live Stock Journal.*

POULTRY.—Mr. L. Wright, in his illustrated Book of Poultry for August, makes the following observation upon mating fowls with a view to regulating the sex of the issue:

We have hinted that the poultry breeder has some control over the sexes of his produce, and we may repeat here more definitely that the following have long been verified by general experience as ordinary rules, though numerous exceptions occur: 1. If a vigorous cockerel be mated with not more than three adult hens, the cocks almost always predominate in at least the early broods, later this becomes uncertain. 2. If an adult cock be mated with not more than three pullets, the result is very uncertain, the one sex being as likely to occur as the other, but usually there is a decided predominance on one side, rather than equally. 3. If an adult cock be mated with five or more pullets, the pullets are generally in excess, and what cockerels there are will be most numerous in the earlier eggs. 4. Young birds or adult birds mated together are very uncertain, but the fewer the hens and the more vigorous the stock, the greater is the proportion of cockerels, which are always more numerous in the earlier eggs of a season than the later. It is also a curious fact that chickens hatched late in the season are often perceptibly more short-legged than the earlier birds; we have often remarked this in our own yard, and it has also been observed by others. From these facts, while nothing like certainty can be obtained, it is manifest that the breeder possesses considerable power in obtaining such results as are desired.

FLAX GROWING.—An international congress of flax growers is to be held at Vienna next year. The programme of the undertaking sets forward that not only the plant and staple commodities manufactured therefrom will be shown, but also different modes of manipulation and implements, and machinery for obtaining the fibre and dressing it for spinning out. It is also intended that the following questions shall be submitted to the congress: 1. What knowledge and experience have already been gained in respect of the selection of linseed and its production, and by what means can the latter be improved? 2. What methods for the cultivation of flax are in operation? Which of them are the best, and what means would be the most practical for recommending and extending the application of these methods? 3. What methods employed for the preparation of flax have been found the most advantageous, and for that reason are to be recommended? 4. What are the present defects of the flax trade, and by what means can they be removed? 5. What are in general the ways and means to improve and increase the cultivation of flax? and in what manner can the products obtained therefrom be rendered more profitable?

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

THE total number of deaths in New York last year was 32,047, an increase of 5,671 on the mortality of 1871.

OF 55 school-houses inspected in New York city, 13 have been found insufficiently provided with means of escape in case of fire.

POSTAL CARDS.—As soon as the House passes the appropriation bill of $50,000, for the issue of the new postal cards, the Postmaster-General will immediately commence work upon them, and issue them as soon as possible.

THE extraordinary demand for iron and coal is causing the development of new sources of supply in Europe. England now draws on Spain and Ireland for iron ore, while new coal mines have been opened in the latter country.

IT is stated that mild earthquakes are occasionally shaking up the Big Smoky region of North Carolina, and that the farmers of that region have changed their leisure hours from the sweets of apple cider to the scared contemplation of Hades opening its gulfs beneath their feet.

CAN anybody tell us, asks the Troy *Press*, the meaning of the phrase, "As it were?" And the question is painful evidence of the fact that the editor of the Troy *Press* has never attended protracted meeting and is still unconverted. He is, as it were, a poor lost lamb.

M. CHARLES ROBIN, a member of the French Institute, and a distinguished Professor in the Paris School of Medicine, was struck from the jury list in the Sixth Arrondissement of the city on account of his avowed atheism, his "philosophical opinions," as the justice politely termed it. The Republic under M. Thiers is very different from the first Republic, when God was legislated out of the universe, the Christian religion banished from the country, and a scarlet woman officially installed as the "Goddess of Reason."

WE learn by the message of Governor Palmer that Illinois is nearly out of debt. Her debt, three years ago was five millions. Since then three millions of it have been paid. At present the debt is $1,731,445 90. There is in the treasury more than enough to extinguish this, although it is not available for that object. Illinois is one of the richest States in the Union. It has more than six thousand miles of railways. Almost every acre of the State is as fertile as a garden. Its population is rapidly increasing, and its wealth doubles every ten years.

THE establishment of new Post Offices in the United States is diminishing somewhat in proportion to the number established in former years. The rapid extension of railroads in the West and Southwest a year or so ago gave a wonderful impetus to the demand for Post Offices in that section of the country. There was on the first day of the present year about 32,379 Post Offices in the the United States, the largest number in any one year being established during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872.

A COMIC incident happened the other night at the Teatro Apollo, Rome, during the performance of a ballet. In the middle of the stage a large fountain was sending forth a spray of real water amid the applause of the spectators. All at once the jet fell, the water ceased, and at the same time a crowd of frightened ladies, in all manner of undressed, bounded across the stage. The reservoir pipes had burst and inundated the dressing-rooms. The scene may be imagined; nor did the excitement of the public end even when the curtain was lowered and all hands called to the pumps.

UNDER the educational system introduced by the Italian government in 1871, the Boys of the middle or industrial classes, are to be instructed at the public expense in the technical school, gymnasium and lyceum, for eight years, with the option of subsequently entering a university. One of these schools in Rome has proven so successful that a second has recently been opened by the State, and a third is soon to be opened by the Municipality. Most of the cities and large towns of the kingdom are making similar educational provisions, prompted by the universal wishes of the people.

MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—The State Liquor Commissioners of Massachusetts report that from February 12th to October 1st, a period of six months and a half, the sales by them of liquor amounted to $48,408. During that period the expenses, including commissioners and clerk hire, amounted to $5,012. In conformity to the laws of 1872 the Commissioners, between June 15th and October 1st, have executed 1,055 warrants for the seizure of 7,033 gallons of spirits and 8,753 gallons of ale and beer. These liquors were examined by the State Assayer, and about 828 gallons of spirits were passed as pure and sold at the State agency. The ale and beer were destroyed.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.—Although the official figures have not yet been made up, the experienced financial writers who keep the record of the trade of this country with foreign nations, say that, compared with last year, the record is against us. Our imports have increased a hundred millions and our exports decreased thirteen millions, the adverse balance for the year being about $118,000,000. Gold and bonds usually go abroad to make up the difference, but there are some very intelligent students of political economy who hold that these apparently adverse balances are evidences that we get just that much additional price for what we export. We have never been able, however, to look at the excess of imports over exports in that favorable light.

WE cannot vouch for the following story, but it comes from the northern part of New Hampshire, and is entitled to some credit for that.

But here is the story, true or not, just as we get it:

A stirdy old farmer, familiarly known as Uncle Dick, once upon a time carried some butter to market, and asked the trader what he would give him for it.

"Well, Uncle Dick," said the merchant, "guess I'll hav ter giv yu 'bout twelve cents to-day."

"'Bout twelve cents, d'yer say?" responded Uncle Dick, scratching his head.

"Yes," continued the merchant.

"By gobs, twelve cents," muttered the old farmer, "no yer wunt nuther, afore I'll sell for that, I'll eat all I kin of it, and rub the rest in."

A REPORTER of a Troy newspaper has been inquiring into the motives which actuated the maker of the Cardiff Giant. This man, whose name is Sela, is at present employed in stone-cutting at Troy, and seems to be an eminently practical sort of a person. He says he had nothing to do with the Cardiff humbug further than to make the model and cut the stone, for which he received his pay, $500. He asserts that if a man should come to him and ask him to carve a devil, he would carve the biggest devil in Hades, and if another should ask him to carve an angel, he would chisel the most beautiful angel that ever kneels at the throne of God (if he could,) and both at the same bench, and with the same tools, on condition he was paid for it.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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je10-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	4 P. M.

H. A. COBB, President;
ap13-tf 327 Montgomery street.

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DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBscribers at the following low rates:

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Agent for the Saucelito Herald,
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jy22-tf

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WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

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LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - Proprietor,

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours as San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. je15-tf

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BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and bathing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

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Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15-tf

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. au24-tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

IN THE EVENING.

All day the wind howled along the leas,
All day the wind had swept across the plain,
All day on rustling grass and waving trees
Had fallen "the useful trouble of the rain."
All day beneath the low-hung dreary sky,
The dripping earth had cowered sullenly.

At last the wind had sobbed itself to rest,
At last the weary calmness sank the storm,
A crimson line gleamed sudden in the West,
Where golden flecks rose wavering into form.
A hushed revival heralded the night,
And with the evening time awoke the light.

The rosy color flushed the long gray waves;
The rosy color tinged the mountains' brown;
And where the old church watched the village graves,
Woo'd to a passing blush the yew-trees' frown,
Bird, beast and flower relenting nature knew,
And one pale star rose shimmering in the blue.

So, to a life long crushed in heavy grief,
So, to a path long darkened by despair,
The slow, sad hours bring touches of relief;
Whispers of hope, and strength of trustful prayer.
"Tarry His leisure," God of love and might,
And with the evening time there will be light!

A BLESSING.

A little child hath blessed me,
I wonder what it means!
It seems a brighter blessing
Than a bishop's or a queen's.
In her snowy nightgown dressed,
Standing up to be caressed,
Softly lisping in my ear
Pretty words—"God bless you, dear."

They fill my heart with wonder;
Of God what can she know?
She cannot tell the meaning
Of the words that please me so.
Like the church's silver bell,
Widning souls to heaven from hell,
Knowing not what glory lives
In the message that it gives.

It is so sweet to hear her—
Her rogy mouth to see
Form the pretty syllables
That give such joy to me.
Like a little mocking-bird,
Deftly she repeats each word;
But they sink into my breast,
And I know that I am blest.

—*Good Words.*

GROWING OLD.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

Little by little the year grows old,
The red leaves drop from the maple boughs;
The sun grows dim, and the winds blow cold,
Down from the distant arctic seas.

Out of the skies the soft light flies,
And the shadows of Autumn come creeping over,
And the bee and the bird are no longer heard
In grove or meadow, or field of clover.

Little by little our lives grow old,
Our faces no longer are fair to see;
For gray creeps into the curls of gold,
And the red fades out of the cheeks, ah me!

And the birds that sang till our heart-strings rang
With strains of hope, and joy, and pleasure,
Have flown away; and our hearts to-day
Hear only the wierd wind's solemn measure.

Youth and Summer, and beauty and bloom,
Droop and die in the Autumn weather,
But up from the gloom of the Winter's tomb,
They shall rise in God's good time, together.

WHEN WILL IT BE CALLED?—Notwithstanding the frequent burning up of passenger trains after collisions, or the breaking of rails or axles or wheels, the companies still continue the use of dangerous stoves and treacherous lamps, which inevitably set fire to the inflammable material of the cars when the latter are overthrown. And, notwithstanding the frequent "accidents" by "misplaced switches," the railway companies still maintain in use the style of "switch" which can be so easily "misplaced" by negligence, carelessness or wickedness. There are devices to prevent both these classes of appalling "accidents," but how marvellously slow they work their way into use, considering the deadly perils which demand their adoption everywhere without unnecessary delay! The ticket agents' conventions continue to be held to regulate fares; the conferences of the freight agents about tariffs for the transportation of goods still go on; the negotiations for expensive and extensive consolidations of lines continue to occupy the attention of the superior officers of the great companies, yet still we hear of no call for a general convention of the mechanical engineers of the railway guild to consider and adopt the best means for avoiding the "telescoping" of cars, the running off at switches, and the heating and lighting of cars, so as to get rid of the stoves and treacherous lamps which have burned so many trains and so many human beings.

TENNESSEE has 354,868 persons over ten years of age who can neither read nor write, nearly equally divided between whites and blacks.

ONE OF "WOMEN'S RIGHTS" WORTH HAVING.—One of women's rights is the wife's right of dower. A suit in Philadelphia was brought up upon this question; A man agreed to sell his house, a broker arranged the sale, the man signing an agreement to sell, when at the last moment his wife refused to sign the deed, which she must do to transfer her right to dower, and the sale fell through. The broker sued for his commission and was awarded it by the jury. The wife, however, still held her right of dower, as all wives do, in their husbands' real estate until they sign it away, and she thus established very plainly one of the most important of women's rights. A similar suit is now going on in Minnesota. The present owners of the village of Malden Rock, in that State, when they bought their lands neglected to get the signature of the owner's wife upon their deeds, and she now, most unpleasantly for them, is suing for the income of her share of the estate, which they will have to pay, as she never parted with her dower.

THE New York World asks is it an appropriate thing, now, for the proprietor of a Skating-rink to put up over the door of his private sanctum, "Business off-ice." If rinks don't flourish any better in New York than they do in Indianapolis, it would be presdming a good deal to do it.

LOOSE THREADS.

THE "bump of destructiveness"—a railway collision.

"Do you enjoy good health, Zachary?" "Why, yes, to be sure; who dosen't."

BILL: "Good morning, Jack. Got anything new?" "Yes got the new-ralgia terribly."

"THERE, now," cried little Bessie, the other day, rumaging a drawer in the bureau, "Grandpa has gone to Heaven without his spectacles."

A WOULD BE suicide in Maine is going to sue the apothecary who sold him arrowroot instead of arsenic for obtaining money under false pretences.

PRETTY TEACHER; "Now Johnny Wells, can you tell me what is meant by a miracle?" Johnny: "Yes, ma'am. Mother says if you don't marry our parson it will be a miracle."

A BOSTON man felt badly enough at losing some $50 worth of dry goods the other day, but when the papers got it that he stole the goods himself he was mad—to put it mildly.

RELIABLE.—A certain doctor named Industry has got up a never failing remedy for hard times. It consists of ten hours labor, well worked in. There is no quackery about this.

AN applicant for a pair of boots at one of our shoe stores was asked what number he wore, and replied as soon as he could recover from his surprise, "Why, two, of course."

LANDSEER has a rival in Mr. Jones of Chicago, who as a dog painter, has few equals. He can make a coach dog out of a common white cur in ten minutes, if he is not disturbed.

AN Iowa country Squire concludes the martial knot ceremony thusly: "Them that the Court hath joined together let no man bust assunder; but suffer little children to come unto them; so help you God."

IT is said that Fanny Essler made the following thrilling speech, at the old Park Theatre, when taking a temporary farewell of that stage: "Good pye. I go way now, but come back soon and take a you leetle dollare."

A GEORGIA man who recently sent the Savannah *News* thirty cents for sample copies of the paper, put in one corner of the envelope: "To post Masters—Gents, This contains money. Pleas handel it with a pair of tongs."

A DAVENPORT man, with three marriageable daughters, has posted the following notice over his bell-pull: "Wood, $6 a cord; coal, 30 cents a bushel; gas, dear and bad. Parties staying after nine o'clock will please settle quarterly."

A LITTLE four-year old just beginning to learn the Catechism, and who bears a striking resemblance to his uncle, was asked by his mother, "Who made you?" "Dod made me." "In whose image?" "Uncle Jim's," answered the boy.

A POLITICAL orator, speaking of a certain general he admired, said he was always on the field of battle where the bullets were thickest. "Where was that?" asked one of the auditors. "In the ammunition wagon," responded another.

THE majesty of law in Lawrence, Kansas, is illustrated in this classic and forcible manner in which a judge reproved a witness: "Young man if you speak that way again, this Court will forget its dignity and punch you in the snoot."

AN invalid wife in Chicago was cured of a ten years illness. Her neighbor informed her that the husband of her bosom had run away with a healthier woman, and the outraged wife got out of bed and vowing to take his scalp, camped on his trail.

AN exchange asks—"What is a bustle?" We could not tell, and as a young friend of ours has recently got married, we propounded to him. After blushing quietly, he thus explained: "It is a thingumbob!" [Now what in the world is a thingumbob?]

A GENTLEMAN was surprised, during the late frosty weather, to see his little daughter bring home from the Sunday-school, a grave treatise on "Backsliding." "My child," said he, "this is too old for you; you can't make anything of it,' "I know it papa; I thought it would teach me to slide backwards."

THE Danbury *News* says, that a boy who was told he should always try to cheer the aged, tried, "three times three and a tiger," on his grandmother, on Christmas morning, and the old lady was so startled that she spilled a box full of snuff on him. He looks upon the beauties of nature with his left eye now.

A POSTMASTER in Bear Valley, Wisconsin, writes to the department: "Dear Sir I am lame By Reson of Paralicis & Cant be carid out Dores in Cold weather No Justice of the Peace less than 3 miles My Returns are Beleaved to be Correct—I wood Resign the Office but I Cant git no one to take the one Horse Concern of my hands."

A MAN in Oregon, on the evening of the recent earthquake, had informed his wife that he had an important business appointment which he was reluctantly obliged to keep. When the shock came he rushed home with a billiard cue in his hand, which he had forgotten to replace, and now his wife won't hear of any business appointments after 8 o'clock P. M.

A SCHOOL GIRL in one of the rural districts of Pittsfield was overheard trying to convince a schoolfellow that she liked him better than she did some other urchin of whom he seemed jealous. "Of course I like you better than I do Bill," said she, "for don't I miss words in my spelling lesson on purpose, so as to be down to the foot of the class where you are!"

A COUPLE of Des Moines juveniles ate a stolen pie. The lady of the house caught them at it, and told them there was poison in it. The boys ran home and told their anxious mammas, who gave them enough antidote to kill a horse. They recovered from the effects of the pie without any difficulty because there was no poison in it, but the antidote made them awful sick. They say they will never steal another pie.

THE quiet progress of a wedding in a Connecticut village church, recently, was interrupted by an amusing incident. In repeating the words, "if you know of any just cause," etc., the minister looked straight at a nervous young man directly in front of him. The fellow sprang up with much haste and trepidation an blurted out, "Oh, no, bless me! not the slightest objection, sir."

"SUIT YOUR TALK TO YOUR COMPANY," says the Handbook of Etiquette.—Mrs. Clovermead: "And Dan, you'll bring the trap, (recollecting herself, her fashionable cousin from London is on a visit to the farm.) We shall want the carriage to drive into town after luncheon, Daniel." Daniel: "Yes, Mum, (hesitating—he had noticed the correction)—Be I, (in a loud whisper) be I to change my trousers, Mum?"

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 24, 1873.

BREAD—We continue to note a good demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₱ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 4½c; do extra, 6c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8½c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 15c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nic Nac do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3½c; Pilot Bread, 4½c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 8c; Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Lemon do, 9c.

FLOUR—The local trade has been very quiet, while for export only a limited inquiry has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5600 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon extra and 3000 do California superfine, partly for export, at current rates.

WHEAT—The market has been rather quiet, at steady rates, during the past week, the receipts continuing fair. Sales aggregate about 50,000 sks fair to choice at $1 85@2 07½. Quotable at the close at $1 90@2 05 for ordinary to choice grades ₱ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at 12s 5d@12s 7d for average and 12s 10d @13s 2d for Club—an advance of 2d ₱ cental for average since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has remained quiet, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 10,000 sks at $1 37½@1 45 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at $1 37½@1 32½ and bay at $1 35@1 45, the latter for choice brewing, ₱ 100 lbs.

OATS—Have continued dull, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $2@2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—We note fair receipts during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $12@23 for ordinary to choice ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $8@9 ₱ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Has declined to $1 2½@1 22½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has remained steady, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, 3½@5c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have continued free, with a fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at 55c@$1 15; Carolinas, $1@1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote choice yellow at $3 ₱ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $20 ₱ ton from the mill.

RYE—Quotable at $2@2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 4½c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 2@3c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market dull at 7@8c ₱ lb.

WOOL—The state of the market at this writing shows no improvement over that of last week, which is owing to the stringency of the money market in New York and Boston; also the fearful scourge raging in the latter city adds to the dullness. A few small sales have been effected since our last weekly review at current rates Considering, however, the trifling transactions taking place at the present time, quotations are largely nominal, which we quote as follows: Fall, burry, 13@15c; good to choice, 17@21c; extra choice, 22½c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, 60c@$1 25 ₱ box; Limes, $30 ₱ M; Cherries, 8@15c ₱ lb; Pears, 75c@$1 50 ₱ box; Figs, 8c ₱ lb; Malaga Lemons, $5 ₱ 100, Australia, $4 ₱ 100; Cranberries, $14@15 ₱ bbl; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch; Oranges $40 ₱ M.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in free supply, prices tending downward. Eggs are weak. Cheese steady We quote:

—BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, 40@47½c, a few dairies sell ng at a slight advance; firkin, 30@35c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 18@22½c, choice, 30@37½c.

—CHEESE—California, 12@16c; Eastern, 15@20c.

—EGGS—Cal., 30@32c; Oregon, 27½c ₱ dozen.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 13@15c ₱ lb; Oregon, nominal, 16c; Eastern do, 16@17c.

—BACON—California, 12@13c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14½@15c do, clear, 12@13c.

—LARD—California, 11@13c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tes, 10@11c; do in cases, 12@12½c; do in kegs, 11@11½c.

FRESH MEATS—The demand has continued fair at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—BEEF—First quality, 7@8c; second and third qualities, 5@6c ₱ lb.

—VEAL—At 7@11c ₱ lb

—MUTTON—At 6@7c ₱ lb

—LAMB—None in market.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 7½@8½c; on foot, grain-fed, 5@5½c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been liberal, with a fair demand, at unchanged rates generally, since our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, $5 50@6; Spring Chickens, $6 @7; Roosters, $5 50@6 ₱ dozen.

—DUCKS—Tame at $10@11 ₱ dozen.

—GEESE—Tame at $18@20 ₱ doz.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 15@16c; Dressed, 17@18c ₱ lb.

—QUAIL—$1 ₱ doz.

—DUCKS—Wild, $2@4 50 ₱ doz.

—HARE—$3@3 50 ₱ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 87½c@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, 87½@$1c each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—16⅔c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, $2 50@3 ₱ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.
TURKEYS—25c ₱ lb
SNIPE—$2 50@3 ₱ dozen.
QUAIL—$2 25@2 50 ₱ doz.
DUCKS—Wild, 37½c@$1 ₱ pair.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M column by A, it is forenoon.

January.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Ft
24.....	7 52	5'2	9 37	3 7	1 06	2'3	2 26	0'3
25.....	8 48	5'4	10 59	3'9	2 09	2'5	3 40	-0'2
26.....	9 41	5'6	.....	...	3 12	2'6	4 40	-0'6
27.....	0 15	4'1	10 34a	5 7	4 17	2'5	5 31	-1'0
28.....	1 07	4'4	11 28a	5'7	5 17	2'3	6 14	-1'2
29.....	1 47	4'6	0 14	5'4	6 13	2'1	6 56	-1'2
30.....	2 19	4'8	1 00	5'1	7 02	1'8	7 36	-0'8

SUN—January 24.

Sun rises.....7 17 | Sun sets..... 5 08

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento,

4.00 P. M (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 30 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 5 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *5 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25 7 35, 9 00 and 11 50 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. d3

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 8th, 1872, PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco For Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A.M. For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:20 and †4:40 P.M.

* Saturdays at 2:30 P. M. † Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 8:15 A.M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent

J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets, on the **1st** of every month, at noon for **Yokohama** and **Hongkong** connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for **Shanghai**, via Hiogo and **Nagasaki**.

February 1st—COLORADO, Capt. Warsaw.

There will be no departure February 16th, or March 16th.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the **7th, 17th and 27th** of each month, for **Panama**, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's Steamers from **Aspinwall** for **New York.**

Steamers of the **17th** and **27th** will call at **Manatlan** and **Manzanillo**, and connect at **Acapulco** for **all Central American Ports.**

January 27th—CONSTITUTION, Capt Morse.

February 7th—MONTANA, Capt Nolan.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of China or Panama Steamers falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamer will leave for above ports **Every Thursday at 9 A. M.** Steamer PACIFIC, January 23d.

Returning will leave San Diego every Monday and San Pedro Tuesday.

Steamer SENATOR, sailing January 30, will call at San Simeon and San Luis Obispo, for passengers only.

For Monterey, San Simeon and San Luis Obispo.

Steamer will sail as above at **9 A. M.** on **alternate Wednesdays** viz: **Jan. 15th and 29th.**

Returning will leave San Luis Obispo on alternate Mondays.

Through bills of lading, signed, and through tickets sold from and to all ports on the San Diego route to and from New York, Europe, Mexico, and Central America at **San Francisco Tariff Rates.**

GUAYMAS BRANCH.

The steamship CALIFORNIA, Capt. Metzger, will leave at 12 o'clock noon, **January 28th** for **Cape San Lucas, San Blas, Manatlan, Guaymas** and **La Paz.**

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 8 o'clock P. M. the 27th.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner First and Brannan streets.

ja2 S. K. HOLMAN, Acting Agent.

ja20 1f